Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2010**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:09:27AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 2,351,286,286	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	216,135,911	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	4,369,638	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	602,353,299	6,215,875,949
Consumer Loans	0	513,146
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	73,327,741	18,725,593,722
Other Assets/Judgments	447,714,646	2,245,664,696
Owned Assets	23,429,978	646,853,043
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	102,780,922	123,074,164
Structured and Securitized Assets	823,452,429	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 2,073,059,014**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,088,852,220	0
Total Assets	**$ 3,555,998,628**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	2,430,676	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	23,342,626	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	(4,477,930)	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	5,652,624,655	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	1,984,582,367	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 7,658,502,394**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	8,855,589,512	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	91,607,056	0
Other Creditor Claims	25,159,556	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 8,972,356,124**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	105,056,991	28,505,540,878
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 105,056,991**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Total Liabilities	**$ 16,735,915,509**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	(547,966,157)	(547,966,157)
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	0	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(8,876,389,892)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(2,430,079,261)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(1,325,481,571)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($13,179,916,882)**	**($547,966,157)**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 3,555,998,628**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2010**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:09:27AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) **For Period Ending: December 31, 2011**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:10:19AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 2,400,566,111	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	224,463,413	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	2,155,749	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	168,214,881	6,215,875,949
Consumer Loans	0	513,146
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	23,372,876	18,725,593,722
Other Assets/Judgments	149,564,139	2,245,664,696
Owned Assets	5,973,785	646,853,043
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	93,621,720	123,074,164
Structured and Securitized Assets	587,220,137	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 1,027,967,538**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	610,071,180	0
Total Assets	**$ 3,045,081,629**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	271,045	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	2,056,075	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	1,477,134	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	5,175,856,622	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	2,093,967,487	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 7,273,628,362**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	8,856,331,604	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	92,205,887	0
Other Creditor Claims	25,159,556	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 8,973,697,047**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	103,983,567	28,505,540,878
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 103,983,567**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Total Liabilities	**$ 16,351,308,977**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	(547,966,157)	(547,966,157)
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	0	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(8,379,348,115)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(2,539,653,096)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(1,839,259,980)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($13,306,227,348)**	**($547,966,157)**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 3,045,081,629**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB — **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 — **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2011**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:10:19AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB — **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 — **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2012**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:12:07AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 2,087,699,509	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	224,483,968	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	124,831	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	222,430,134	6,215,875,949
Consumer Loans	0	513,146
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	13,928,729	18,725,593,722
Other Assets/Judgments	140,906,022	2,245,664,696
Owned Assets	337,214	646,853,043
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	74,172,170	123,074,164
Structured and Securitized Assets	358,843,621	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 810,617,889**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	441,109,438	0
Total Assets	**$ 2,681,816,758**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	82,791	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	39,647,124	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	1,463,125	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	5,177,717,094	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	1,847,716,323	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 7,066,626,456**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	8,856,364,911	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	92,205,887	0
Other Creditor Claims	25,159,556	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 8,973,730,354**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	42,481,081	28,505,540,878
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 42,481,081**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Total Liabilities	**$ 16,082,837,891**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	(547,966,157)	(547,966,157)
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	0	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(8,229,753,104)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(2,293,401,932)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,329,899,940)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($13,401,021,133)**	**($547,966,157)**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 2,681,816,758**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

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INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB — **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 — **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2012**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:12:07AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 51,178,574	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2013**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:13:43AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,686,066,780	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	224,267,968	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	2,238,051	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	123,393,312	6,215,875,949
Consumer Loans	0	513,146
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	9,616,596	18,725,593,722
Other Assets/Judgments	171,028,876	2,245,664,696
Owned Assets	138,132	646,853,043
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	75,479,067	123,074,164
Structured and Securitized Assets	569,910,305	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 949,566,288**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	437,415,638	0
Total Assets	**$ 2,424,723,448**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	183,393	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	38,012,863	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	446,490	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	5,175,900,581	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	1,469,260,054	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 6,683,803,382**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	8,856,192,337	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	91,854,053	0
Other Creditor Claims	25,159,556	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 8,973,205,946**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	26,309,723	28,505,540,878
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 26,309,723**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Total Liabilities	**$ 15,683,319,050**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	(547,966,157)	(547,966,157)
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	0	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(8,225,261,159)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(1,898,034,463)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,587,333,823)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($13,258,595,602)**	**($547,966,157)**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 2,424,723,448**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) **For Period Ending: December 31, 2013**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:13:43AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 58,377,323	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: December 31, 2014
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:14:37AM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,573,836,079	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	224,397,924	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	2,052,897	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	109,483,731	6,215,875,949
Consumer Loans	0	513,146
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	5,892,257	18,725,593,722
Other Assets/Judgments	173,853,313	2,245,664,696
Owned Assets	0	646,853,043
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	73,777,773	123,074,164
Structured and Securitized Assets	538,118,689	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 901,125,764**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	312,925,023	0
Total Assets	**$ 2,388,487,641**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	573,069	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	36,546,292	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	951,987	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	5,175,944,540	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	504,465,954	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 5,718,481,843**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	8,857,076,310	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	94,355,938	0
Other Creditor Claims	25,159,556	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 8,976,591,804**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	2,489,429	28,505,540,878
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 2,489,429**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Total Liabilities	**$ 14,697,563,075**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	(547,966,157)	(547,966,157)
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	0	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(8,117,715,567)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(932,631,886)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,710,761,824)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($12,309,075,435)**	**($547,966,157)**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 2,388,487,641**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: December 31, 2014
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:14:37AM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 5,800,000	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership.
Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB — **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 — **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:16:33AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 997,728,289	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	494,661	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	1,690,251	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	106,957,477	6,215,875,949
Consumer Loans	0	513,146
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	4,736,499	18,725,593,722
Other Assets/Judgments	167,196,126	2,245,664,696
Owned Assets	0	646,853,043
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	60,188,088	123,074,164
Structured and Securitized Assets	511,530,936	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 850,609,127**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	314,246,633	0
Total Assets	**$ 1,536,275,696**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	447,692	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	36,696,430	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	846,159	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	4,451,858,799	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	634,732,746	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 5,124,581,827**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	8,859,633,851	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	94,350,006	0
Other Creditor Claims	25,159,556	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 8,979,143,412**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	121,759	28,505,540,878
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 121,759**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Total Liabilities	**$ 14,103,846,998**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	(547,966,157)	(547,966,157)
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	0	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(8,119,037,177)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(1,063,076,685)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,837,491,283)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($12,567,571,301)**	**($547,966,157)**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 1,536,275,696**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:16:33AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 5,810,155	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership.
Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

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11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB — **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 — **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2016**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:19:05AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 748,315,219	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	618,392	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	1,718,957	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	60,397,141	6,215,875,949
Consumer Loans	0	513,146
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	3,553,371	18,725,593,722
Other Assets/Judgments	161,479,827	2,245,664,696
Owned Assets	0	646,853,043
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	76,672,350	123,074,164
Structured and Securitized Assets	470,695,526	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 772,798,215**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	218,511,113	0
Total Assets	**$ 1,304,939,670**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	216,874	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	99,196	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	350,103	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	4,256,641,999	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	574,619,594	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 4,831,927,766**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	8,859,692,045	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	94,350,006	0
Other Creditor Claims	25,159,556	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 8,979,201,606**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	68,084	28,505,540,878
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 68,084**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Total Liabilities	**$ 13,811,197,456**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	(547,966,157)	(547,966,157)
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	0	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(8,023,301,657)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(1,002,968,051)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,932,021,921)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($12,506,257,786)**	**($547,966,157)**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 1,304,939,670**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2016**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:19:05AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 926,514	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

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11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:20:06AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 496,548,634	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	409,459	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	1,722,103	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	47,772,753	6,215,875,949
Consumer Loans	0	513,146
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	2,045,997	18,725,593,722
Other Assets/Judgments	157,381,514	2,245,664,696
Owned Assets	0	646,853,043
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	77,247,990	123,074,164
Structured and Securitized Assets	359,782,411	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 644,230,665**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	167,038,155	0
Total Assets	**$ 975,872,706**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	30,864	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	229,088	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	336,755	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	4,055,941,142	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	298,741,320	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 4,355,279,170**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	8,859,692,045	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	94,350,006	0
Other Creditor Claims	25,159,556	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 8,979,201,606**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	68,084	28,505,540,878
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 68,084**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Total Liabilities	**$ 13,334,548,860**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	(547,966,157)	(547,966,157)
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	0	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(7,971,828,699)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(727,089,778)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(3,111,791,520)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($12,358,676,154)**	**($547,966,157)**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 975,872,706**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:20:06AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 1,103,618	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

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full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2008
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:24:13PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 84,030	$ 84,030
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	545,432	545,432
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 545,432**	**$ 545,432**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	0	0
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	0
Other Miscellaneous Income	3,555,660	3,555,660
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 3,555,660**	**$ 3,555,660**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 4,185,122**	**$ 4,185,122**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	4,854,694	4,854,694
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	9,911,181	9,911,181
Asset Sales Expenses	0	0
Owned Asset Expenses	0	0
Legal and Other Professional Fees	278,638	278,638
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	0
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	2,354,177	2,354,177
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 17,398,690**	**$ 17,398,690**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	433,619	433,619
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 433,619**	**$ 433,619**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 17,832,309**	**$ 17,832,309**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($13,647,187)**	**($13,647,187)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2008**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:24:13PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(89,999,487)	(89,999,487)
Other Assets/Judgments	(253,672)	(253,672)
Owned Assets	0	0
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($90,253,158)**	**($90,253,158)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($103,900,345)**	**($103,900,345)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2009
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:25:39PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 7,905,645	$ 7,989,675
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	53,229,485	53,229,485
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	29,867,706	30,413,138
Other Assets and Judgments	5,633	5,633
Owned Assets	2,506,916	2,506,916
Structured and Securitized Assets	4,393,710	4,393,710
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	3,731,204	3,731,204
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 93,734,653**	**$ 94,280,085**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	10,332,801	10,332,801
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	107,764	107,764
Other Miscellaneous Income	2,236,126	5,791,786
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 12,676,691**	**$ 16,232,351**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 114,316,989**	**$ 118,502,111**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	7,102,882	11,957,576
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	42,530,101	52,441,282
Asset Sales Expenses	35,510	35,510
Owned Asset Expenses	12,240,275	12,240,275
Legal and Other Professional Fees	22,745,603	23,024,241
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	2,573,981	2,573,981
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	27,005,060	29,359,236
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 114,233,411**	**$ 131,632,101**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	83,382,153	83,815,772
Litigation Losses	285,966,862	285,966,862
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 369,349,015**	**$ 369,782,634**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 483,582,426**	**$ 501,414,735**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($369,265,437)**	**($382,912,624)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	55,901,812	55,901,812
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 55,901,812**	**$ 55,901,812**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	(10,814,075)	(10,814,075)
Consumer Loans	0	0

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2009
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:25:39PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(76,884,671)	(166,884,157)
Other Assets/Judgments	(31,716,295)	(31,969,967)
Owned Assets	(89,132,776)	(89,132,776)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	(12,115,360)	(12,115,360)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($220,663,178)**	**($310,916,336)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($534,026,803)**	**($637,927,149)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

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10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB — **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 — **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: 12/31/2010**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:26:23PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 4,436,802	$ 12,426,477
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	23,773,635	77,003,120
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	19,114,709	49,527,848
Other Assets and Judgments	6,117	11,750
Owned Assets	1,463,362	3,970,278
Structured and Securitized Assets	17,410,907	21,804,617
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	855,664	4,586,868
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 62,624,395**	**$ 156,904,480**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	44,297,902	54,630,703
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	7,063,206	7,170,970
Other Miscellaneous Income	7,123,360	12,915,146
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 58,484,468**	**$ 74,716,819**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 125,545,665**	**$ 244,047,776**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	6,814,260	18,771,835
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	28,672,582	81,113,865
Asset Sales Expenses	195,939	231,449
Owned Asset Expenses	1,737,802	13,978,077
Legal and Other Professional Fees	22,637,962	45,662,203
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	39,336,294	41,910,274
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	22,004,256	51,363,492
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 121,399,094**	**$ 253,031,195**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	73,632,587	157,448,359
Litigation Losses	(40,000,000)	245,966,862
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 33,632,587**	**$ 403,415,221**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 155,031,682**	**$ 656,446,417**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($29,486,017)**	**($412,398,641)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	(109,914,459)	(54,012,647)
LLC Equity Interests	104,701	104,701
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**($109,809,758)**	**($53,907,946)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(353,533)	(353,533)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($353,533)**	**($353,533)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	(33,326,231)	(44,140,306)
Consumer Loans	0	0

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2010
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:26:23PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(12,609,195)	(179,493,352)
Other Assets/Judgments	(33,741,995)	(65,711,962)
Owned Assets	(64,523,300)	(153,656,077)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	(4)	(4)
Structured and Securitized Assets	(403,704,390)	(415,819,750)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($547,905,115)**	**($858,821,452)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($687,554,423)**	**($1,325,481,571)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

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INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2011**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:27:04PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 1,471,863	$ 13,898,340
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	11,976,906	88,980,026
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	3,063,940	52,591,787
Other Assets and Judgments	30,548	42,298
Owned Assets	159,765	4,130,042
Structured and Securitized Assets	13,887,532	35,692,149
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	436,004	5,022,872
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 29,554,695**	**$ 186,459,174**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	18,082,058	72,712,761
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	8,900,013	16,070,982
Other Miscellaneous Income	7,514,992	20,430,139
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 34,497,063**	**$ 109,213,881**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 65,523,620**	**$ 309,571,396**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	7,737,156	26,508,991
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	26,774,118	107,887,982
Asset Sales Expenses	116,928	348,376
Owned Asset Expenses	2,245,843	16,223,920
Legal and Other Professional Fees	9,666,673	55,328,876
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	41,910,274
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	9,925,142	61,288,634
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 56,465,858**	**$ 309,497,053**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	38,357,990	195,806,349
Litigation Losses	0	245,966,862
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 38,357,990**	**$ 441,773,211**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 94,823,848**	**$ 751,270,265**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($29,300,228)**	**($441,698,869)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	(9,159,201)	(63,171,849)
LLC Equity Interests	1,311,367	1,416,068
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**($7,847,835)**	**($61,755,781)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(1,492,623)	(1,846,156)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($1,492,623)**	**($1,846,156)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	(16,651,349)	(60,791,655)
Consumer Loans	0	0

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2011
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:27:04PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(12,869,671)	(192,363,023)
Other Assets/Judgments	(297,116,071)	(362,828,033)
Owned Assets	(4,336,901)	(157,992,978)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	(4)
Structured and Securitized Assets	(144,163,730)	(559,983,480)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($475,137,722)**	**($1,333,959,174)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($513,778,408)**	**($1,839,259,979)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

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5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

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full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2012**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:28:49PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 7,212,902	$ 21,111,241
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	8,968,982	97,949,007
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	706,403	53,298,190
Other Assets and Judgments	62	42,360
Owned Assets	117,865	4,247,908
Structured and Securitized Assets	8,123,852	43,816,001
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	445,603	5,468,475
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 18,362,767**	**$ 204,821,941**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	5,234,606	77,947,367
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	4,630	16,075,612
Other Miscellaneous Income	(2,424,869)	18,005,269
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 2,814,367**	**$ 112,028,248**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 28,390,035**	**$ 337,961,431**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	4,800,213	31,309,203
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	17,612,700	125,500,682
Asset Sales Expenses	19,917	368,293
Owned Asset Expenses	402,571	16,626,491
Legal and Other Professional Fees	12,532,964	67,861,840
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	41,910,274
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	275,952	61,564,586
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 35,644,316**	**$ 345,141,370**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	10,830,696	206,637,045
Litigation Losses	6,316	245,973,178
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 10,837,011**	**$ 452,610,223**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 46,481,328**	**$ 797,751,593**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($18,091,293)**	**($459,790,162)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	(19,449,552)	(82,621,401)
LLC Equity Interests	675,325	2,091,394
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**($18,774,227)**	**($80,530,007)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(346,429,896)	(348,276,051)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	6,715,120	6,715,120
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($339,714,776)**	**($341,560,932)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	(13,652,896)	(74,444,552)
Consumer Loans	0	0

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2012
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:28:49PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(3,130,476)	(195,493,499)
Other Assets/Judgments	(9,483,834)	(372,311,867)
Owned Assets	(4,633,327)	(162,626,305)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	2	(2)
Structured and Securitized Assets	(83,159,134)	(643,142,614)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($114,059,665)**	**($1,448,018,839)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($490,639,961)**	**($2,329,899,940)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

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full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

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INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2013**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:29:45PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 3,947,022	$ 25,058,264
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	10,898,228	108,847,235
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	309,906	53,608,097
Other Assets and Judgments	4,998	47,358
Owned Assets	9,135	4,257,043
Structured and Securitized Assets	7,964,401	51,780,402
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	486,183	5,954,657
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 19,672,850**	**$ 224,494,792**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	5,327,974	83,275,341
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	16,075,612
Other Miscellaneous Income	585,945	18,591,214
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 5,913,919**	**$ 117,942,168**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 29,533,792**	**$ 367,495,223**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	15,307,741	46,616,944
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	7,877,933	133,378,615
Asset Sales Expenses	115,336	483,629
Owned Asset Expenses	41,079	16,667,570
Legal and Other Professional Fees	5,960,958	73,822,798
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	41,910,274
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	863,086	62,427,671
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 30,166,133**	**$ 375,307,502**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	3,094,170	209,731,215
Litigation Losses	0	245,973,178
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 3,094,170**	**$ 455,704,393**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 33,260,302**	**$ 831,011,895**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($3,726,510)**	**($463,516,672)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	11,306,897	(71,314,504)
LLC Equity Interests	408,183	2,499,576
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 11,715,080**	**($68,814,927)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(206,858,793)	(555,134,844)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	13,190,523	19,905,643
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($193,668,270)**	**($535,229,201)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	(5,410,409)	(79,854,961)
Consumer Loans	0	0

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2013
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:29:45PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(678,796)	(196,172,295)
Other Assets/Judgments	(18,187,343)	(390,499,210)
Owned Assets	(93,012)	(162,719,317)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	(2)
Structured and Securitized Assets	(47,384,622)	(690,527,237)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($71,754,183)**	**($1,519,773,022)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($257,433,882)**	**($2,587,333,823)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

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INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2014**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:30:27PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 2,340,545	$ 27,398,808
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	(5,765,778)	103,081,457
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	234,153	53,842,249
Other Assets and Judgments	3,451,185	3,498,542
Owned Assets	485	4,257,528
Structured and Securitized Assets	28,682,750	80,463,152
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	546,173	6,500,830
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 27,148,968**	**$ 251,643,760**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	42,880,094	126,155,435
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	16,075,612
Other Miscellaneous Income	(1,787,409)	16,803,806
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 41,092,685**	**$ 159,034,852**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 70,582,198**	**$ 438,077,420**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	7,443,982	54,060,926
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	9,499,854	142,878,469
Asset Sales Expenses	206,219	689,849
Owned Asset Expenses	15,257	16,682,826
Legal and Other Professional Fees	2,195,991	76,018,789
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	41,910,274
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	6,162,130	68,589,801
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 25,523,432**	**$ 400,830,934**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	2,462,440	212,193,655
Litigation Losses	0	245,973,178
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 2,462,440**	**$ 458,166,833**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 27,985,872**	**$ 858,997,767**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**$ 42,596,326**	**($420,920,347)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	21,309,523	(50,004,980)
LLC Equity Interests	211,380	2,710,956
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 21,520,903**	**($47,294,025)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(185,714,624)	(740,849,468)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	18,801,285	38,706,928
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($166,913,339)**	**($702,142,540)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	8,885,307	(70,969,653)
Consumer Loans	0	0

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Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2014**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:30:27PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(913,095)	(197,085,389)
Other Assets/Judgments	(151,337)	(390,650,547)
Owned Assets	(92,032)	(162,811,349)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	(2)
Structured and Securitized Assets	(28,360,735)	(718,887,972)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($20,631,891)**	**($1,540,404,913)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($123,428,001)**	**($2,710,761,825)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB — **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 — **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: 12/31/2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:31:12PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 4,009,750	$ 31,408,558
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	6,026,427	109,107,884
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	161,101	54,003,351
Other Assets and Judgments	519,162	4,017,704
Owned Assets	109,221	4,366,749
Structured and Securitized Assets	11,086,785	91,549,938
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	1,699,631	8,200,462
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 19,602,328**	**$ 271,246,088**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	5,486,573	131,642,007
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	49,597	16,125,210
Other Miscellaneous Income	221,858	17,025,663
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 5,758,028**	**$ 164,792,880**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 29,370,106**	**$ 467,447,526**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	6,350,860	60,411,786
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	6,147,917	149,026,386
Asset Sales Expenses	102,503	792,352
Owned Asset Expenses	400	16,683,226
Legal and Other Professional Fees	4,457,245	80,476,034
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	41,910,274
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	125,026	68,714,827
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 17,183,951**	**$ 418,014,885**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	1,320,983	213,514,639
Litigation Losses	0	245,973,178
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 1,320,983**	**$ 459,487,816**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 18,504,935**	**$ 877,502,702**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**$ 10,865,171**	**($410,055,176)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	(13,589,685)	(63,594,665)
LLC Equity Interests	280,882	2,991,838
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**($13,308,803)**	**($60,602,827)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(122,407,428)	(863,256,896)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	13,361,551	52,068,479
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($109,045,877)**	**($811,188,417)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	(5,547,827)	(76,517,480)
Consumer Loans	0	0

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2015
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:31:12PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(23,935)	(197,109,325)
Other Assets/Judgments	(836,683)	(391,487,230)
Owned Assets	0	(162,811,349)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	(2)
Structured and Securitized Assets	(8,831,505)	(727,719,477)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($15,239,950)**	**($1,555,644,863)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($126,729,459)**	**($2,837,491,283)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2016
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:32:38PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 4,196,268	$ 35,604,826
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	7,460,775	116,568,660
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	128,435	54,131,786
Other Assets and Judgments	482,749	4,500,453
Owned Assets	3,500	4,370,249
Structured and Securitized Assets	11,868,753	103,418,691
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	1,270,538	9,471,000
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 21,214,750**	**$ 292,460,838**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	41,410,027	173,052,035
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	4,527,248	20,652,457
Other Miscellaneous Income	(8,433,717)	8,591,946
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 37,503,558**	**$ 202,296,438**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 62,914,576**	**$ 530,362,103**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	4,750,659	65,162,445
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	4,370,908	153,397,294
Asset Sales Expenses	113,949	906,301
Owned Asset Expenses	0	16,683,226
Legal and Other Professional Fees	794,068	81,270,102
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	158,904	42,069,178
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	30,923	68,745,750
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 10,219,411**	**$ 428,234,296**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	11,682,112	225,196,750
Litigation Losses	0	245,973,178
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 11,682,112**	**$ 471,169,928**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 21,901,522**	**$ 899,404,224**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**$ 41,013,054**	**($369,042,121)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	16,567,293	(47,027,372)
LLC Equity Interests	(407,438)	2,584,400
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 16,159,855**	**($44,442,972)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(103,865,546)	(967,122,442)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	11,758,548	63,827,027
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($92,106,998)**	**($903,295,415)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	(48,054,837)	(124,572,318)
Consumer Loans	0	0

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2016
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:32:38PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(191,146)	(197,300,471)
Other Assets/Judgments	(2,070,370)	(393,557,600)
Owned Assets	0	(162,811,349)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	(2)
Structured and Securitized Assets	(9,280,195)	(736,999,672)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($59,596,549)**	**($1,615,241,412)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($94,530,638)**	**($2,932,021,920)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

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5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership.
Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

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INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB — **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 — **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: 12/31/2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:33:19PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 11,489,949	$ 47,094,775
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	5,321,423	121,890,083
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	111,873	54,243,658
Other Assets and Judgments	612,129	5,112,582
Owned Assets	0	4,370,249
Structured and Securitized Assets	9,999,662	113,418,353
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	21,778	9,492,778
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 16,066,865**	**$ 308,527,704**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	2,343,529	175,395,564
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	20,652,457
Other Miscellaneous Income	(78,798,741)	(70,206,795)
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**($76,455,212)**	**$ 125,841,226**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**($48,898,397)**	**$ 481,463,705**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	3,972,299	69,134,744
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	3,788,907	157,186,201
Asset Sales Expenses	20,947	927,248
Owned Asset Expenses	0	16,683,226
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,015,024	82,285,126
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	42,069,178
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	12,918	68,758,669
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 8,810,095**	**$ 437,044,391**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	36,427,741	261,624,491
Litigation Losses	0	245,973,178
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 36,427,741**	**$ 507,597,669**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 45,237,836**	**$ 944,642,060**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($94,136,233)**	**($463,178,355)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	575,640	(46,451,733)
LLC Equity Interests	(56,356)	2,528,044
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 519,284**	**($43,923,688)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(56,709,879)	(1,023,832,321)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	9,040,339	72,867,365
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($47,669,540)**	**($950,964,955)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	(12,531,138)	(137,103,455)
Consumer Loans	0	0

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB
Fund Number: 10007
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

PASADENA, CA
Inception Date: 07/11/2008
For Period Ending: 12/31/2017
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:33:19PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(3,365)	(197,303,836)
Other Assets/Judgments	0	(393,557,600)
Owned Assets	0	(162,811,349)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	(2)
Structured and Securitized Assets	(25,948,607)	(762,948,279)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($38,483,110)**	**($1,653,724,522)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($179,769,599)**	**($3,111,791,520)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB — **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 — **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2010**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:57:34AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 8,586,215	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	485,035,126	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	(149,747)	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	179,161,811
Consumer Loans	10,080,971	73,594,926
Commercial Loans	47,681,691	143,456,104
Real Estate Mortgages	209,682,006	3,266,270,680
Other Assets/Judgments	14,649,520	512,906,750
Owned Assets	3,153,453	44,683,827
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 285,247,641**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	179,369,776	0
Total Assets	**$ 599,349,458**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	304,522	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	569,954	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	0	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	588,570,851	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 589,445,327**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	1,042,916,213	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	61,707,627	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 1,104,623,840**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	3,842,507,913
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Total Liabilities	**$ 1,694,069,167**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	377,566,185	377,566,185
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(496,610,000)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(179,369,776)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(594,725,232)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(201,580,885)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($1,094,719,708)**	**$ 377,566,185**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 599,349,458**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB | **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 | **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2010**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:57:34AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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LA JOLLA BANK, FSB | **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 | **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2011**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:02:13PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 10,689,070	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	404,802,281	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	269,235	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	179,161,811
Consumer Loans	5,994,791	73,594,926
Commercial Loans	1,498,500	143,456,104
Real Estate Mortgages	56,927,006	3,266,270,680
Other Assets/Judgments	19,441,637	512,906,750
Owned Assets	2,663,190	44,683,827
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	71,040,329	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 157,565,453**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	104,932,347	0
Total Assets	**$ 468,393,693**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	250,810	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	389,584	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	1,143,834	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	455,793,393	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 457,577,620**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	1,050,683,369	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	62,115,062	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 1,112,798,431**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	3,842,507,913
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Total Liabilities	**$ 1,570,376,051**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	377,566,185	377,566,185
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(496,610,000)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(88,947,252)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(462,078,958)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(431,912,334)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($1,101,982,358)**	**$ 377,566,185**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 468,393,693**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: December 31, 2011
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:02:13PM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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LA JOLLA BANK, FSB | **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 | **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2012**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:07:56PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 2,728,492	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	370,802,281	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	373	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	179,161,811
Consumer Loans	0	73,594,926
Commercial Loans	0	143,456,104
Real Estate Mortgages	41,833,507	3,266,270,680
Other Assets/Judgments	33,474,185	512,906,750
Owned Assets	646,829	44,683,827
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	45,708,041	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 121,662,562**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	92,422,402	0
Total Assets	**$ 402,771,307**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	44,446	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	137,854	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	465,994	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	190,809,016	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 191,457,310**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	1,050,683,369	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	62,170,756	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 1,112,854,125**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	3,842,507,913
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Total Liabilities	**$ 1,304,311,435**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	377,566,185	377,566,185
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(496,610,000)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(74,458,322)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(197,150,275)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(510,887,717)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($901,540,128)**	**$ 377,566,185**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 402,771,307**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB — **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 — **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2012**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:07:56PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 1,102,167	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: December 31, 2013
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:08:47PM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 2,974,882	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	166,642,666	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	16,171	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	179,161,811
Consumer Loans	0	73,594,926
Commercial Loans	30,500,000	143,456,104
Real Estate Mortgages	4,491,304	3,266,270,680
Other Assets/Judgments	44,064,702	512,906,750
Owned Assets	0	44,683,827
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	26,318,021	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 105,374,027**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	77,557,914	0
Total Assets	**$ 197,449,832**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	85,371	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	26	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	86,306	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	88,009,053	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 88,180,756**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	846,683,369	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	62,170,756	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 908,854,125**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	3,842,507,913
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Total Liabilities	**$ 997,034,881**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	377,566,185	377,566,185
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(496,610,000)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(59,593,834)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(94,350,312)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(526,597,088)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($799,585,049)**	**$ 377,566,185**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 197,449,832**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: December 31, 2013
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:08:47PM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 1,110,117	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB — **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 — **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2014**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:09:37PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 13,974,664	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	166,738,508	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	16,111	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	179,161,811
Consumer Loans	0	73,594,926
Commercial Loans	30,500,000	143,456,104
Real Estate Mortgages	0	3,266,270,680
Other Assets/Judgments	23,806,020	512,906,750
Owned Assets	0	44,683,827
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	18,204,399	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 72,510,419**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	58,422,331	0
Total Assets	**$ 194,817,372**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	396,111	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	0	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	195,310	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	3,117	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 594,537**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	846,683,369	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	62,170,756	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 908,854,125**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	3,842,507,913
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Total Liabilities	**$ 909,448,663**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	377,566,185	377,566,185
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(496,610,000)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(40,458,251)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(6,344,376)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(548,784,850)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($714,631,291)**	**$ 377,566,185**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 194,817,372**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 3,514,067**	

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB | **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 | **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2014**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:09:37PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 1,007,950	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB — **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 — **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:10:37PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 37,380,202	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	71,419,536	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	49,389,504	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	179,161,811
Consumer Loans	0	73,594,926
Commercial Loans	25,086,152	143,456,104
Real Estate Mortgages	0	3,266,270,680
Other Assets/Judgments	4,491,304	512,906,750
Owned Assets	0	44,683,827
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	15,724,951	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 45,302,407**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	31,644,025	0
Total Assets	**$ 171,847,624**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	163,383	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	0	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	141,163	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	11,817,708	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 12,122,253**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	751,923,235	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	36,545,619	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 788,468,854**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	25,625,137	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	3,842,507,913
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 25,625,137**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Total Liabilities	**$ 826,216,244**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	377,566,185	377,566,185
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(496,610,000)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(13,679,946)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	31,230,366	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(552,875,226)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($654,368,621)**	**$ 377,566,185**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 171,847,624**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 3,514,067**	

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB — **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 — **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:10:37PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 1,007,950	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership.
Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB — **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 — **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2016**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:11:26PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 43,732,960	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	413,754	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	54,917,032	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	179,161,811
Consumer Loans	0	73,594,926
Commercial Loans	0	143,456,104
Real Estate Mortgages	0	3,266,270,680
Other Assets/Judgments	0	512,906,750
Owned Assets	0	44,683,827
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	9,162,554	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 9,162,554**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	4,581,277	0
Total Assets	**$ 103,645,023**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	4,719	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	0	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	30,127	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	0	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 34,845**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	680,923,235	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	36,545,619	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 717,468,854**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	25,625,137	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	3,842,507,913
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 25,625,137**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Total Liabilities	**$ 743,128,836**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	377,566,185	377,566,185
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(496,610,000)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	13,382,802	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	48,575,773	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(582,398,574)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($639,483,814)**	**$ 377,566,185**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 103,645,023**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB — **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 — **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2016**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:11:26PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB | **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 | **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:15:03PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 10,437,603	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	0	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	54,293,780	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	179,161,811
Consumer Loans	0	73,594,926
Commercial Loans	0	143,456,104
Real Estate Mortgages	0	3,266,270,680
Other Assets/Judgments	0	512,906,750
Owned Assets	0	44,683,827
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	1,749,623	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 1,749,623**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	699,849	0
Total Assets	**$ 65,781,157**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	172	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	0	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	66,007	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	6,161,390	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 6,227,569**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	641,908,412	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	36,545,619	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 678,454,032**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	25,625,137	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	3,842,507,913
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 25,625,137**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Total Liabilities	**$ 710,306,737**	**$ 3,842,507,913**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	377,566,185	377,566,185
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(496,610,000)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	17,264,230	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	41,791,131	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(584,537,127)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($644,525,580)**	**$ 377,566,185**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 65,781,157**	**$ 4,220,074,098**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB — **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 — **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:15:03PM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

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7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

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full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

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LA JOLLA BANK, FSB | **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 | **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2010**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:02:32PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 9,697	$ 9,697
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	167,592	167,592
Real Estate Mortgages	1,642,380	1,642,380
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	89,748	89,748
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 1,899,720**	**$ 1,899,720**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	0	0
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	2,248,400	2,248,400
Other Miscellaneous Income	48,268	48,268
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 2,296,668**	**$ 2,296,668**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 4,206,086**	**$ 4,206,086**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	2,171,013	2,171,013
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	4,977,181	4,977,181
Asset Sales Expenses	263,732	263,732
Owned Asset Expenses	627,819	627,819
Legal and Other Professional Fees	719,762	719,762
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	402,303	402,303
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	630,878	630,878
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 9,792,688**	**$ 9,792,688**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	2,226	2,226
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 2,226**	**$ 2,226**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 9,794,914**	**$ 9,794,914**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($5,588,828)**	**($5,588,828)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(190,416,863)	(190,416,863)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	324,207	324,207
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($190,092,656)**	**($190,092,656)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

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Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: 12/31/2010
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:02:32PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(5,300,000)	(5,300,000)
Other Assets/Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	(599,401)	(599,401)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($5,899,401)**	**($5,899,401)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($201,580,885)**	**($201,580,885)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

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LA JOLLA BANK, FSB | **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 | **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2011**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:03:58PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 67,440	$ 77,138
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	167,592
Real Estate Mortgages	1,078,254	2,720,634
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	(30,965)	58,783
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 1,047,289**	**$ 2,947,009**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	87,755	87,755
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	2,248,400
Other Miscellaneous Income	18,795	67,063
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 106,549**	**$ 2,403,218**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 1,221,278**	**$ 5,427,364**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	1,495,282	3,666,295
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	3,988,208	8,965,389
Asset Sales Expenses	275,714	539,445
Owned Asset Expenses	453,993	1,081,812
Legal and Other Professional Fees	2,367,940	3,087,703
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	28,111	430,414
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	262,799	893,678
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 8,872,047**	**$ 18,664,735**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	4,064	6,290
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 4,064**	**$ 6,290**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 8,876,111**	**$ 18,671,025**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($7,654,833)**	**($13,243,661)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(146,570,414)	(336,987,277)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	19,830,592	20,154,799
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($126,739,822)**	**($316,832,478)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	(574,826)	(574,826)

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Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: 12/31/2011
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:03:58PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	(30,776,588)	(36,076,588)
Other Assets/Judgments	(3,709,348)	(3,709,348)
Owned Assets	(3,490,182)	(4,089,582)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	(57,385,851)	(57,385,851)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($95,936,794)**	**($101,836,195)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($230,331,449)**	**($431,912,334)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

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FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: 12/31/2012
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:04:37PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 20,710	$ 97,847
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	64,944	64,944
Commercial Loans	0	167,592
Real Estate Mortgages	228,999	2,949,633
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	10,135	68,918
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 304,078**	**$ 3,251,086**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	0	87,755
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	2,248,400
Other Miscellaneous Income	177,222	244,285
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 177,222**	**$ 2,580,440**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 502,010**	**$ 5,929,374**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	586,357	4,252,652
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	1,766,145	10,731,534
Asset Sales Expenses	35,200	574,645
Owned Asset Expenses	627,758	1,709,570
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,559,786	4,647,489
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	430,414
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	44,226	937,904
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 4,619,473**	**$ 23,284,208**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	6,290
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 6,290**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 4,619,473**	**$ 23,290,498**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($4,117,463)**	**($17,361,124)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	(1,286,342)	(1,286,342)
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**($1,286,342)**	**($1,286,342)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(86,564,697)	(423,551,974)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	38,032,426	58,187,225
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($48,532,271)**	**($365,364,749)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	(574,826)

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: 12/31/2012
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:04:37PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ (2,495,221)	$ (2,495,221)
Real Estate Mortgages	0	(36,076,588)
Other Assets/Judgments	0	(3,709,348)
Owned Assets	(416,283)	(4,505,865)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	(22,127,801)	(79,513,653)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($25,039,305)**	**($126,875,501)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($78,975,382)**	**($510,887,716)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: 12/31/2013
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:05:32PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 2,703	$ 100,550
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	64,944
Commercial Loans	0	167,592
Real Estate Mortgages	1,107,125	4,056,757
Other Assets and Judgments	9,743,114	9,743,114
Owned Assets	0	68,918
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 10,850,238**	**$ 14,101,325**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	100,000	187,755
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	2,248,400
Other Miscellaneous Income	140,020	384,306
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 240,020**	**$ 2,820,461**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 11,092,962**	**$ 17,022,336**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	2,092,554	6,345,205
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	656,070	11,387,604
Asset Sales Expenses	2,121	576,767
Owned Asset Expenses	22,569	1,732,139
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,174,320	5,821,809
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	430,414
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	16,248	954,152
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 3,963,883**	**$ 27,248,091**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	6,290
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 6,290**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 3,963,883**	**$ 27,254,381**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**$ 7,129,079**	**($10,232,045)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	(1,837,659)	(3,124,002)
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**($1,837,659)**	**($3,124,002)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(24,408,755)	(447,960,729)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	25,516,404	83,703,629
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 1,107,649**	**($364,257,100)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	(574,826)

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: 12/31/2013
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:05:32PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ (646,829)	$ (3,142,050)
Real Estate Mortgages	(5,994,791)	(42,071,379)
Other Assets/Judgments	0	(3,709,348)
Owned Assets	0	(4,505,865)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	(15,466,819)	(94,980,472)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($22,108,440)**	**($148,983,940)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($15,709,371)**	**($526,597,087)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

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4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

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6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

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11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB — **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 — **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: 12/31/2014**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:06:43PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 10,669	$ 111,219
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	64,944
Commercial Loans	0	167,592
Real Estate Mortgages	0	4,056,757
Other Assets and Judgments	0	9,743,114
Owned Assets	201	69,120
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 201**	**$ 14,101,526**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	0	187,755
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	2,248,400
Other Miscellaneous Income	56,075	440,381
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 56,075**	**$ 2,876,535**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 66,945**	**$ 17,089,281**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	1,246,722	7,591,928
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	1,392,863	12,780,467
Asset Sales Expenses	1,105	577,872
Owned Asset Expenses	43,020	1,775,160
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,881,006	7,702,815
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	430,414
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	17,907	972,059
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 4,582,624**	**$ 31,830,715**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	6,290
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 6,290**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 4,582,624**	**$ 31,837,006**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($4,515,679)**	**($14,747,725)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	(816,898)	(3,940,900)
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**($816,898)**	**($3,940,900)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(9,361,052)	(457,321,781)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	21,661,405	105,365,034
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 12,300,353**	**($351,956,747)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	(574,826)

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB | **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 | **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2014**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:06:43PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ (3,142,050)
Real Estate Mortgages	0	(42,071,379)
Other Assets/Judgments	(23,665,294)	(27,374,641)
Owned Assets	(42,000)	(4,547,865)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	(5,448,244)	(100,428,716)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($29,155,538)**	**($178,139,478)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($22,187,762)**	**($548,784,850)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB | **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 | **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:07:28PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 12,579	$ 123,799
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	64,944
Commercial Loans	0	167,592
Real Estate Mortgages	0	4,056,757
Other Assets and Judgments	0	9,743,114
Owned Assets	0	69,120
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	104,479	104,479
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 104,479**	**$ 14,206,005**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	1,200,063	1,387,818
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	2,248,400
Other Miscellaneous Income	55,413	495,794
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 1,255,476**	**$ 4,132,012**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 1,372,535**	**$ 18,461,815**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	1,418,369	9,010,296
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	714,003	13,494,470
Asset Sales Expenses	0	577,872
Owned Asset Expenses	678	1,775,838
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,976,372	9,679,188
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	430,414
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	1,639	973,698
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 4,111,060**	**$ 35,941,776**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	6,290
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 6,290**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 4,111,060**	**$ 35,948,066**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($2,738,525)**	**($17,486,251)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	(680,691)	(4,621,590)
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**($680,691)**	**($4,621,590)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(2,048,457)	(459,370,238)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	21,429,236	126,794,270
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 19,380,779**	**($332,575,968)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	(574,826)

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LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: 12/31/2015
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:07:28PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ (3,142,050)
Real Estate Mortgages	0	(42,071,379)
Other Assets/Judgments	(19,000,069)	(46,374,710)
Owned Assets	0	(4,547,865)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	(1,051,871)	(101,480,587)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($20,051,940)**	**($198,191,418)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($4,090,376)**	**($552,875,227)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: 12/31/2016
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:08:27PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 149,683	$ 273,481
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	64,944
Commercial Loans	0	167,592
Real Estate Mortgages	0	4,056,757
Other Assets and Judgments	0	9,743,114
Owned Assets	0	69,120
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	104,479
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 14,206,005**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	0	1,387,818
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	709,329	2,957,729
Other Miscellaneous Income	(15,262)	480,532
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 694,067**	**$ 4,826,079**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 843,750**	**$ 19,305,565**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	957,481	9,967,777
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	319,902	13,814,372
Asset Sales Expenses	0	577,872
Owned Asset Expenses	0	1,775,838
Legal and Other Professional Fees	362,951	10,042,139
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	430,414
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	541,220	1,514,918
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 2,181,554**	**$ 38,123,330**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	6,290
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 6,290**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 2,181,554**	**$ 38,129,620**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($1,337,804)**	**($18,824,055)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	(955,496)	(5,577,087)
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**($955,496)**	**($5,577,087)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	8,532,431	(450,837,807)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	(2,425,565)	124,368,705
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 6,106,866**	**($326,469,102)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	(574,826)

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: 12/31/2016
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:08:27PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ (3,142,050)
Real Estate Mortgages	0	(42,071,379)
Other Assets/Judgments	(29,577,456)	(75,952,166)
Owned Assets	0	(4,547,865)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	(3,759,457)	(105,240,044)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($33,336,913)**	**($231,528,331)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($29,523,347)**	**($582,398,574)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

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6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

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full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

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LA JOLLA BANK, FSB | **LA JOLLA, CA**
Fund Number: 10185 | **Inception Date: 02/19/2010**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:09:07PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 88,202	$ 361,683
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	64,944
Commercial Loans	0	167,592
Real Estate Mortgages	0	4,056,757
Other Assets and Judgments	0	9,743,114
Owned Assets	0	69,120
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	104,479
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 14,206,005**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	3,646	1,391,464
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	2,957,729
Other Miscellaneous Income	366,994	847,526
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 370,641**	**$ 5,196,720**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 458,843**	**$ 19,764,408**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	361,986	10,329,763
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	237,234	14,051,606
Asset Sales Expenses	0	577,872
Owned Asset Expenses	0	1,775,838
Legal and Other Professional Fees	217,487	10,259,626
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	430,414
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	1,631	1,516,549
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 818,338**	**$ 38,941,668**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	6,290
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 6,290**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 818,338**	**$ 38,947,958**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($359,495)**	**($19,183,550)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	(618,447)	(6,195,534)
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**($618,447)**	**($6,195,534)**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(66,551)	(450,904,358)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	1,724,381	126,093,086
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 1,657,830**	**($324,811,272)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	(574,826)

LA JOLLA BANK, FSB
Fund Number: 10185
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LA JOLLA, CA
Inception Date: 02/19/2010
For Period Ending: 12/31/2017
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:09:07PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ (3,142,050)
Real Estate Mortgages	0	(42,071,379)
Other Assets/Judgments	0	(75,952,166)
Owned Assets	0	(4,547,865)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	(2,818,440)	(108,058,484)
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($2,818,440)**	**($234,346,771)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($2,138,553)**	**($584,537,127)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.